blacknewsdigest

NEWS
from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
Publications and Reports
Washington, D.C.
20210

WEEK OF DECEMBER 8, 1975

IN THIS ISSUE:

GLORIA CONWAY FIRST BLACK FEMALE
SAFETY SPECIALIST IN DALLAS

LABOR DEPARTMENT GRANTS $4.5 MILLION TO AID OFFENDERS

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS

CETA FUNDS FOR FARMWORKER PROGRAMS
ANNOUNCED BY U.S. LABOR DEPARTMENT

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION JOB POLICY FOR FEDERAL CONTRACTORS
WITH FOREIGN BUSINESS STRENGTHENED BY DUNLOP

INTERNATIONAL MANPOWER SPECIALISTS TOUR
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS IN U.S.

MAKING LAWBREAKERS INTO WAGE EARNERS
GOAL OF LABOR DEPARTMENT FUNDED PROGRAMS

NEBRASKA 'WIN' PROGRAM GETS
ADDITIONAL LABOR DEPARTMENT FUNDS

PROPOSED RULES FOR FILING ANNUAL REPORTS
UNDER PENSION REFORM LAW ISSUED BY LABOR DEPARTMENT

WORK STOPPAGES: OCTOBER 1975

AREA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS FOR NOVEMBER

VIRGINIA KNAUER'S 'DEAR CONSUMER' COLUMN

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICES

The U.S. Department of Labor operates through 10 regional offices located in major cities across the country. If you want a local angle on a news or feature story provided through this service--or have a direct news inquiry--you may contact one of the offices listed below. This listing includes the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the Assistant Regional Directors for Information and the states in their regions:

Region I	Paul F. Neal Room E-308 JFK Federal Bldg. Boston, Mass. 02203 617-223-6767	Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont
Region II	Edward I. Weintraub Room 3510 1515 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10036 212-660-5477	New Jersey New York Puerto Rico Virgin Islands
Region III	John P. Hord 14280 Gateway Bldg. 3535 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 215-596-1139	Delaware District of Columbia Maryland Pennsylvania Virginia West Virginia
Region IV	William I. Allgood Room 317 1371 Peachtree St., N.E. Atlanta, Ga. 30309 404-285-5495	Alabama Florida Georgia Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Kentucky
Region V	John D. Mellott Room 737 230 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill. 60606 312-353-6976	Illinois Indiana Michigan Minnesota Ohio Wisconsin
Region VI	Les Gadóie 555 Griffin Sq. Bldg., Rm. 220 Griffin and Youngs Sts. Dallas, Texas 75202 214-749-2308	Arkansas Louisiana New Mexico Oklahoma Texas
Region VII	Neal A. Johnson Federal Office Bldg. Room 1904 911 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 816-758-5481	Iowa Kansas Missouri Nebraska
Region VIII	Ernest E. Sanchez Room 17010 Federal Bldg. 1961 Stout St. Denver, Co. 80202 303-327-4235	Colorado Montana North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming
Region IX	Tor Torland Room 10007 Federal Bldg. 450 Golden Gate Ave. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 415-556-3423	Arizona California Hawaii Nevada
Region X	Jack Strickland Federal Office Bldg., Rm. 7018 909 First Ave. Seattle, Washington 98174 206-399-7620	Alaska Idaho Oregon Washington

Week of December 8, 1975

GLORIA CONWAY FIRST BLACK FEMALE
SAFETY SPECIALIST IN DALLAS

DALLAS -- In May 1975, Gloria Conway began a giant step in fulfilling her long-range goal of career advancement.

A former clerical employee, she had been selected to become a safety specialist with the U.S. Labor Department's job safety and health agency in Dallas.

Mrs. Conway is the first black female named to this position with the regional headquarters here of the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). She joins a staff of some 30 safety specialists here, including three other women.

As a safety specialist, Mrs. Conway will make unannounced on-site inspections of workplaces to assure that employers are providing safe and healthful working conditions for their workers.

"We check everything," she says, pointing out that OSHA's mission is "to assure so far as possible every working man and women in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources..." as mandated by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

She adds that in carrying out her responsibilitites, she hopes that black workers will feel they have in her "a mediator out there representing them, looking out for them."

Like all of OSHA's new compliance officers, Mrs. Conway is getting a highly specialized training course before going out in the field to make inspections. Training time varies from six months to a year, depending on experience and previous training. Thus far, Mrs. Conway has had some six weeks of intensive instruction at OSHA's Training Institute at Rosemont, Ill., near Chicago.

Mrs. Conway has been with the Labor Department since November 1972, when she joined the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Dallas, her hometown.

She soon began preparing for a different career, taking courses at El Centro College and Southern Methodist University because, she says, "I realized that opportunity for career development and advancement in the clerical field was limited."

(MORE)

The mother of a 9-year-old daughter, Kelly, and a 4-year-old son, Casey, Mrs. Conway adds that her husband, Hal, has been "most supportive, encouraging and understanding." For example, during the extended training in Illinois, her husband, a claims examiner with the Social Security Administration, took complete charge of family and home.

"It's meant some sacrifices for both of us, but we're both striving to develop and make full use of our potentials and to better provide for our family," she says.

Mrs. Conway, who is "definitely happy" in her new position, adds, "I couldn't have done it without my husband's support."

Mrs. Conway is also pleased that her "breakthrough" into a "nontraditional" job has aroused interest among her co-workers, especially women and minority members.

A firm believer in equal pay for equal work, she says, "It's a good sign that women are actually getting a chance to prove that they can perform a variety of different jobs, not only those once considered 'for women only'."

An active member of the Dallas International Toastmistress Club and the Regional Council for Activities Affecting Women, she also hopes that more opportunities will be opened for qualified women in executive and decision-making positions.

# # #

Week of December 8, 1975

LABOR DEPARTMENT GRANTS $4.5 MILLION TO AID OFFENDERS

WASHINGTON -- Twenty states, cities, and counties operating federally funded employment and training programs are receiving $4.5 million to demonstrate the effectiveness of programs for current and former criminal offenders, Secretary of Labor John T. Dunlop has announced.

Two types of programs will be conducted with Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds:

-- Pre-trial intervention programs in 10 areas. Each will receive up to $180,000 and provide 50 percent of the total program cost. Under this type of program, apprehended suspects will be diverted from the normal trial process for 90 to 180 days. During this time they will receive job assistance, counseling, and other services. Their record will be presented to the prosecutor or the court to help mitigate the charges.

-- Model ex-offender programs in 10 areas, operated exclusively by state government CETA sponsors. Each will receive up to $270,000 and provide additional minimum support of $90,000. Under this type of program, a statewide network will provide services to inmates just prior to and after release to help them get and keep a job. An employability development unit inside prison and an offender placement unit in large urban areas will be part of the program.

CETA prime sponsors to conduct the pre-trail intervention programs are:

State of Rhode Island (Providence area)
Yonkers, N.Y.
Wilmington, Del.
Savannah-Chatham Consortium, Ga.
Detroit Wayne County, Mich.
Baton Rouge City and East Baton Rouge Parish, La.
Kansas City (Mo.) Consortium
Denver, Colo.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Pierce County, Wash.

State CETA prime sponsors to conduct the model ex-offender programs are: Vermont, Puerto Rico, Maryland, Tennessee, Illinois, Texas, Missouri, North Dakota, Hawaii, and Oregon.

# # #

Week of December 8, 1975

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS

WASHINGTON -- Preparation for apprenticeships in the metal trades for 300 economically disadvantaged youth will be provided through a $451,945 contract with the United Auto Workers (UAW), Secretary of Labor John T. Dunlop has announced.

The contract with the UAW, headquartered in Detroit, is an extension of a succession of contracts begun in 1968.

The UAW has trained 1,257 persons under these contracts, with 57 percent minority participation.

Preapprenticeship training classes will be conducted in yet-to-be-selected cities in 13 states with Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds.

The UAW will administer and conduct a comprehensive motivation and education program in all of the inner-city high schools in the areas where apprenticeship openings become evident.

It will acquaint high school students with apprenticeship opportunities and encourage substantial minority participation through special recruitment efforts in the community and high schools.

Training classes will provide intensive courses in math, reading comprehension, space relations, mechanical, verbal and abstract reasoning, as well as subject material related to test-passing proficiency.

Training sessions will be conducted three hours per day, two days a week for 10 weeks. If a trainee's test passing ability proves marginal, individual tutoring will be provided to strengthen areas of weakness.

Metal trades such as machinist, tool and die maker, and casting and molding work will be stressed.

(MORE)

Contract details follow:

States	Openings	Cost
Michigan	84	$129,127.15
Ohio	36	43,042.38
Illinois	36	43,042.38
Indiana	36	43,042.38
Missouri	12	21,521.19
Pennsylvania	12	21,521.19
New York	12	21,521.19
New Jersey	12	21,521.19
California	12	21,521.19
Wisconsin	12	21,521.19
Georgia	12	21,521.19
Maryland	12	21,521.19
Delaware	12	21,521.19
TOTAL	300	$451,945.00

# # #

MAKING LAWBREAKERS INTO WAGE-EARNERS
GOAL OF LABOR DEPARTMENT FUNDED PROGRAMS

KANSAS CITY, MO. -- Two grants totaling nearly half a million dollars for model programs aimed at helping offenders in Missouri become productive wage-earners were announced recently by the U.S. Department of Labor here.

It is estimated that a substantial number of minority group persons will participate in both programs.

Richard G. Miskimins, regional head of the Department's Employment and Training Administration (formerly Manpower Administration), said that $270,000 goes to Governor's Manpower Planning Office and $180,000 to the Kansas City Manpower Consortium. The funds were appropriated under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

-- The Governor's Manpower Planning Office will work with the City of St. Louis, also a CETA prime sponsor, to provide counseling, referral for training and job finding help for 295 inmates of the state's correctional institutions. Prisoners at the city jail in St. Louis will also be eligible.

Both the city and state will also use a portion of funds received under Title I of CETA for the program.

Cooperating in the project will be the State Departments of Vocational Education, Corrections and Probation and Parole, and the Employment Security Division.

-- The second program, serving the Kansas City Consortium area, including Platte and Clay Counties, is for pre-trial diversion of young offenders.

Manpower Service Systems will operate this program, working in cooperation with the municipal courts.

Under the program male and female offenders, aged 17-25, will receive career counseling and job finding help, as well as referral to agencies that deal with special problems, such as drug use.

At the court's discretion, charges may be dropped against those who successfully complete the program.

# # #

Week of December 8, 1975

NEBRASKA 'WIN' PROGRAM GETS
ADDITIONAL LABOR DEPARTMENT FUNDS

KANSAS CITY, MO.--The program to help Nebraska welfare recipients get jobs and become self-supporting has received an additional $303,142 to operate through June 1976, it was recently announced by the U.S. Department of Labor here.

Richard G. Miskimins, regional head of the Department's Employment and Training Administration (formerly Manpower Administration), said that the funds went to the Nebraska Department of Labor for the Work Incentive (WIN) program.

According to October statistics, blacks accounted for nearly 2,200 of the 5,700 persons enrolled in the Nebraska WIN program.

Through WIN, employable welfare recipients register for basic education, skill training, job placement assistance or other services which help them off the welfare roll and onto a payroll. During the quarter that ended Sept. 30, 211 Nebraska WIN enrollees entered employment.

# # #

Week of December 8, 1975

CETA FUNDS FOR FARMWORKER PROGRAMS
ANNOUNCED BY U.S. LABOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Department of Labor has notified 44 organizations seeking funds for job training and supportive services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers that they are potential recipients of $53.9 million in grants for calendar 1976.

Authorized by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), the funds may be used by program sponsors to provide virtually any service that will help farmworkers overcome chronic seasonal unemployment and underemployment and improve their well being.

In addition to on-the-job and classroom training, education and work experience, the programs could provide emergency food and medical care, child care, legal aid, housing assistance, transportation, relocation, special services for both younger and older workers, rest centers for workers in the migrant stream, and training for governing boards of farmworker organizations.

A detailed report on the status of the requests was published by the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) in the Federal Register on Nov. 21. It noted that of the 44 potential program sponsors, 11 must meet some special condition and were being so notified. It also named 17 organizations that may be selected for funding later, 38 that will not be funded, and 5 present sponsors whose grants will not be renewed upon expiration.

Although all states except Alaska had sufficient farmworker populations to be eligible for funding, there were five--Maine, Nevada, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming--in which no organization requested funding. The invitation to request funds appeared in the Federal Register July 25, 1975. The Secretary of Labor will seek to obtain sponsors for each of these five states.

In December, the ETA will inform each potential sponsor of the amount of funds

(MORE)

it may be granted, what areas of the state it is expected to serve, the various conditions of the grant that are to be negotiated, and the time and place this will be done.

If the negotiations fail to produce an acceptable grant, the Secretary of Labor will resolicit the state or area to seek a potential sponsor. Any organization whose request for funding was not accepted may request an administrative review.

The Nov. 21 Federal Register notice repeated a July 14 notice that the ETA would no longer directly fund the High School Equivalency Program (HEP) and the College Ass'stance Migrant Program (CAMP). It said also the Migrant Rest Centers at Urbandale, Ill., and Hope, Ark. would no longer be directly funded. After the present grants expire these four programs will be expected to secure funding from designated farmworker program sponsors for 1976.

Following are lists of organizations requesting funds, by state and by status of the request.

44 POTENTIAL SPONSORS

Alabama

Alabama Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Council, Inc., Montgomery, Conditional.

Arizona

Migrant Opportunities, Inc., Phoenix.

California

Orange County Manpower Commission, Santa Ana;

Opportunities Industrialization Center, Central Coast Counties, San Jose;

Sacramento Consilio, Inc. Sacramento;

Florida Department of Education, Division of Vocational Education, Tallahassee, Conditional.

Hawaii

State of Hawaii, Office of the Governor, Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, Honolulu.

Idaho

Idaho Migrant Council, Boise, Conditional.

Illinois

Illinois Migrant Council, Chicago.

Indiana

AMOS, Inc., Indianapolis.

(MORE)

44 POTENTIAL SPONSORS - (cont'd)

Proteus Adult Training, Inc., Visalia;

Campesinos Unidos, Inc., Brawley;

County of Los Angeles, Department of Personnel, Manpower Programs Division, Los Angeles;

Greater California Education Project, Fresno;

Inland Manpower Association, Colton;

North Bay Human Development Corporation, Santa Rosa;

City of Stockton, Stockton.

Delaware

Delmarva Ecumenical Agency, Rural Ministries Coalition, Dover.

Florida

Community Action Migrant Program, Fort Lauderdale;

Iowa

Migrant Action Program, Inc., Mason City.

Kansas

Office of the Governor, State of Kansas, Comprehensive Manpower Planning & Services Division, Topeka, Conditional.

Louisiana

Manpower, Education, & Training of Louisiana, Inc. (METL) Cleveland, Tex. Conditional.

Maryland

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Association, Inc., Raleigh, N.C.

Minnesota

Minnesota Migrant Council, Cloud.

Missouri

Rural Missouri, Inc., Jefferson City.

Montana

Office of the Governor, State of Montana, Helena, Conditional.

Nebraska

State of Nebraska, Department of Labor, Lincoln.

New Hampshire

Rockingham/Strafford Counties, c/o Rockingham/Strafford, Manpower Administration, Epping, Conditional.

New Mexico

Home Education Livelihood Program, Albuquerque, Conditional.

New York

Program Funding, Inc., Rochester;

North Carolina

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Association, Inc., Raleigh.

North Dakota

Governor Arthur A. Link, State Capitol, Bismarck.

Ohio

La Raza Unida de Ohio, Bowling Green, Conditional.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma Rural Opportunities, Inc., CETA Title III, Sec. 303 Div., Oklahoma City.

South Dakota

State of South Dakota, Department of Labor, Pierre.

(MORE)

44 POTENTIAL SPONSORS - (cont'd)

Tennessee

Tennessee Opportunity Programs for Seasonal Farmworkers, Inc., Nashville.

Texas

Economic Opportunities Development Corporation of San Antonio and Bexar County, San Antonio;

Associated City-County Economic Development Corporation of Hidalgo County, Edinburg;

MET, Inc., Cleveland;

Community Action Council of South Texas, Rio Grande City.

Vermont

Agency of Human Services, Office of Manpower Services, Montpelier, Conditional.

Virginia

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Association, Inc., Raleigh, N.C.

Washington

Northwest Rural Opportunities, Manpower, Grandview, Conditional.

Wisconsin

United Migrant Opportunity Services (UMOS), Milwaukee.

17 DEFERRED APPLICANTS

Arkansas

Arkansas Council for Farmworkers, Inc., Little Rock.

Colorado

State of Colorado, Department of Labor & Employment, Division of Manpower, Denver.

17 DEFERRED APPLICANTS - (cont'd)

Connecticut

New England Farmworkers' Council Inc., Operations Division, Springfield, Mass.

Georgia

Office of Governor, Georgia Department of Labor, Atlanta.

Massachusetts

New England Farmworkers' Council Inc. Operations Division, Springfield.

Michigan

United Migrants for Opportunity, Inc., Mt. Pleasant.

Mississippi

Mississippi Delta Council for Farmworkers Opportunities, Inc., Clarksdale.

New Jersey

Farmworkers Corporation of New Jersey, Vineland.

New York

Suffolk County, Department of Labor, Hauppauge.

New York State Department of Labor, on Behalf of Wayne County, Manpower Planning Secretariat, Albany.

Oregon

Oregon Rural Opportunities, Salem.

Pennsylvania

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Community Affairs, Harrisburg.

(MORE)

17 DEFERRED APPLICANTS - (cont'd)

Puerto Rico

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Department of Labor, San Juan.

Rhode Island

New England Farmworkers Council, Inc., Operations Division, Springfield. Mass.

South Carolina

Office of the Governor, State of South Carolina, Columbia;

South Carolina Commission for Farm Workers, Inc., Charleston.

Kentucky
Dept. of Human Resources, Frankfort

38 APPLICANTS NOT ACCEPTED

Arizona

Arizona Job Colleges, Inc., Casa Grande.

California

Fresno City-County Manpower Commission, Fresno;

Employment Development Department, Sacramento (two funding requests);

Kern County Economic Opportunity Corporation, Manpower Division, Bakersfield;

Economic Opportunity Commission of Yolo County, Inc., Woodland;

San Diego State University Foundation, San Diego;

Tulare and Kings Counties, Comprehensive Manpower Agency, Visalia;

Opportunties Industrialization Center, Santa Maria;

38 APPLICANTS NOT ACCEPTED - (cont'd)

County of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara;

Santa Clara Valley Employment and Training Board, San Jose;

Fresno County Economic Opportunities, Fresno;

County of Butte, Butte County Personnel, County Administration Building, Orville;

SER/Jobs for Progress, Inc., Department of Planning & Progress Development, Los Angeles;

Central Coast Counties Development Corp., Aptos.

Florida

Palm Beach County, West Palm Beach;

Florida, Balance of State, Office of Manpower Planning, Tallahassee;

Central Region Community Development Board, Inc., Auburndale;

Orange County-Orlando Consortium, Orlando;

Georgia

Georgia Community Action Association, Inc., Moultrie;

CSRA Economic Opportunity Authority, Inc., Augusta.

Illinois

Shawnee Consortium, Karnak.

Indiana

Fort Wayne Area Consortium, Fort Wayne.

Kansas

Kansas Council of Agricultural Workers & Low Income Families, Inc., Garden City.

(MORE)

38 APPLICANTS NOT ACCEPTED - (cont'd)

Maryland

Employment Security Administration, Baltimore.

Missouri

Missouri Association for Community Action, Inc., Jefferson City.

Nebraska

Mexico-American Commission, State of Nebraska, Lincoln;

Migrant Action Program, Inc., Mason City;

Nebraska Human Resources Research Foundation, HEP, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

New York

County of Ulster, Intergovernmental Coordination Office, Manpower Division, Kingston;

Westchester-Putman Consortium, County Office Building, White Plains.

North Carolina

Rural Advancement Fund, Charlotte.

North Dakota

North Dakota Migrant Council, Inc., Grand Forks.

South Carolina

South Carolina Resources Development Corporation, Spartanburg.

Tennessee

State of Tennessee, Employment Security, Nashville.

Texas

Governor's Office of Migrant Affairs, Austin;

Coastal Bend Migrant Council, Inc., Corpus Christi.

38 APPLICANTS NOT ACCEPTED - (cont'd)

Virginia

Division of State Planning and Community Affairs (Virginia Employment Commission), Richmond.

Washington

Office of Community Development, Employment and Training Section, Olympia.

5 GRANTS NOT RENEWED

California

Employment Development Department, Sacramento.

Kansas

Kansas Council of Agricultural Workers & Low Income Families, Inc., Garden City.

Maryland

Employment Security Administration, Baltimore.

Tennessee

State of Tennessee, Department of Employment Security, Nashville.

Texas

Coastal Bend Migrant Council, Inc. Corpus Christi.

# # #

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION JOB POLICY FOR FEDERAL CONTRACTORS WITH FOREIGN BUSINESS STRENGTHENED BY DUNLOP

WASHINGTON -- Labor Secretary John T. Dunlop has strengthened the Labor Department's position prohibiting federal contractors from discriminating because of religion or national origin when hiring for work to be performed in the United States or abroad.

In a secretary's memorandum, Dunlop said that if a contractor is unable to obtain a visa for the entry of an employee or potential employee into a country with which it is doing business, and the contractor believes the refusal is due to discrimination because of religion or national origin, the State Department should be notified. The State Department will act through diplomatic channels to attempt to gain entry for the individual, he said.

Dunlop's memorandum followed a statement by President Ford calling for a stronger anti-discrimination policy in response to foreign boycott practices.

A previous secretary's memorandum on March 10, 1975, had noted that Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits federal contractors from discriminating because of religion or national origin (as well as race, color or sex) when hiring for work to be performed in the United States or abroad. In today's memorandum, Secretary Dunlop added the requirement that federal contractors with job applicants or employees applying for overseas assisgnments inform the State Department of any visa rejections based on exclusionary policies of a host country.

The Executive Order 11246 anti-discrimination policy applies to all employment practices of the contractor, whether or not they are directly related to federal contract work.

Federal contractors are exempted from the Executive Order 11246 obligation only when hiring persons outside the United States for work to be performed outside the United States.

# # #

Week of December 8, 1975

INTERNATIONAL MANPOWER SPECIALISTS TOUR
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS IN U.S.

WASHINGTON -- Representatives from 21 nations, including African countries, toured rural economic development programs, urban manpower projects and job development projects during a 5-day trip in southeast Louisiana.

The trip was part of the Fall 1975 International Manpower Seminar conducted by the U.S. Labor Department. The seminar, the 24th in a series, had as its central theme, "Roles of Men and Women in Rural/Urban Development and Employment."

Representatives from African nations included: Samuel B. Jones, Ghana; Dorcas Luseno, Kenya; Amar Gouffeif, Mauritania; Gueye Khady, Senegal; Marian Kamara, Sierra Leone, Miriam Konate, Upper Volta and Edmund M. Sifanu, Zambia.

During the field trip the group met with state, city and county officials and received in-depth briefings on the impact of training and work related projects financed with funds through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

They also had a chance to observe the leadership roles of men and women in the various organizations and to learn about coordination between all levels of government to make efficient use of available funds in meeting community needs and priorities.

The field trip was part of the 5-week seminar conducted at the International Manpower Institute in Washington, D.C.

Representatives from federal and international agencies, union and educational institutions participated in the seminar's agenda which covered a wide range of topics such as: rural urban development and employment, educational and training opportunities for men and women, employment promotion for men and women, population and labor force dynamics and the roles of men and women in economic and social aspects of development.

Twenty-six representatives from African, Middle East, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean nations attended. Participants were high-level representatives of government, the private sector, trade unions, rural organizations and education institutions.

The seminars are part of the manpower and employment development programs of the Agency for International Development. Since the series of seminars was initiated in 1961, 577 officials from 87 developing countries have attended these seminars.

# # #

Week of December 8, 1975

'WIN' PROGRAM PLACEMENTS HOLD UP
DESPITE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON -- The Work Incentive (WIN) program found 170,000 unsubsidized jobs for welfare recipients in fiscal year 1975--only 4 percent fewer than the year before, despite unfavorable economic conditions.

WIN, which helps employable recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) get jobs and become self-sufficient, is jointly administered by the Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Employment and Training Administration (formerly, the Manpower Administration), Department of Labor.

A report on program results for the year ending last June 30 showed:

-- In 46 percent of the 113,300 placements lasting 90 days or longer, the new job holders earned enough to leave welfare altogether; in the other 54 percent, the workers continued receiving assistance -- but at a reduced amount -- because of large families or other special needs.

-- The average hourly starting pay for all jobs was $2.94 for men and $2.42 for women.

-- Placements in manufacturing jobs declines, and placements in clerical and sales work, service employment, and professional, technical, and managerial jobs increased.

-- Two-thirds of all placements were made without the need for prior training.

-- Of two million adult recipients entering or already in the program, almost 600,000 received services to improve employability, such as vocational training for 90,800, on-the-job training for 37,200, work experience for 19,200, and public service employment for 14,400.

-- Child care service was provided for more than 100,000 families; other supportive services initiated were home managment aid for 106,000, family planning for 55,700, and remedial medical care for 37,500.

(MORE)

To be eligible for assistance, all AFDC applicants must register for WIN except children under 16 attending school full time, persons who are ill, incapacitated, or elderly, persons too remote from a WIN project to take part, persons needed at home to care for invalids or children under six, and mothers or female caretakers of a child if the father or other male relative in the home has registered. Exempt AFDC recipients may volunteer for WIN.

In the joint administration of WIN by HEW and Labor, staff from the two departments have been consolidated in national and regional offices. Similarly, state and local WIN offices are staffed by personnel from the state's employment service and public welfare agencies. The program operates in every state, through more than 300 local projects.

During fiscal 1975, the WIN program spent about $350 million. The Federal Government contributes 90 percent of WIN expenditures, and the States 10.

WIN was established by Congress under the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act and revised in 1971 to put further stress on job referral.

# # #

Week of December 8, 1975

PROPOSED RULES FOR FILING ANNUAL REPORTS
UNDER PENSION REFORM LAW ISSUED BY LABOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Department of Labor has published in the Federal Register proposed regulations aimed at detailing the annual reporting and disclosure requirements for pension and welfare benefit plans under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

The proposed regulations are intended to clarify proposed annual reporting forms published in the Federal Register, Sept. 30,1975.

Together, the forms and regulations will allow plans to fulfill financial and other annual reporting requirements under the act.

"The proposed regulations issued today," said James D. Hutchinson, administrator of of pension and welfare benefit programs, "will provide additional guidance in the preparation of the reporting forms.

"In addition, based on very helpful comments received from the public, we propose in these regulations to require that annual reports be filed 210 days after the plan year's end. Originally we proposed 135 days after a plan year's end for most plans.

"Also as a result of suggestions from the public, we are now asking for specific comments on simplifying the annual reporting requirements for plans with under 100 participants," Hutchinson added.

Proposed regulations set rules governing:

-- Exemption from certain annual reporting requirements for assets held in an insurance company pooled separate account.

-- Exemption from certain annual reporting requirements for assets held in a bank common or commingled trust.

-- Definition of reportable transactions.

-- Opinion of an independent qualified public accountant.

(MORE)

-- Annual reporting for plans which are part of a group insurance arrangement.

-- Summary annual report.

The public may submit comments and suggestions concerning the proposed regulations to the Office of Employee Benefits Security (ANN. REPT. REG.), Labor-Management Services Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20216 by Dec. 19, 1975.

Copies of the Nov. 19 Federal Register containing the proposed regulations may be obtained by writing or calling: Public Information Office, Room N-5641, New Department of Labor Building, 3rd Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20216, phone (202) 523-7408.

# # #

Week of December 8, 1975

WORK STOPPAGES: OCTOBER 1975

WASHINGTON -- Idleness attributable to work stoppages in October declined to 0.17 percent (1.7 working days per thousand) from September's 0.24 percent of estimated total working time, according to preliminary estimates of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Idleness for the first 10 months of 1975 was 0.21 percent of estimated total working time, complared with 0.25 percent for the same period in 1974. In 1972 and 1973, when wage and price controls were in effect, idleness for the same period was 0.16 and 0.14 percent, respectively.

Total Stoppages in October

The number of stoppages increased for the first time since July: 688 stoppages were in effect in October, compared with 667 in September and 911 in October 1974.

Approximately 200,000 workers were involved in these stoppages in October, well below the levels of both the previous month and October 1974.

Days of idleness declined to 2.8 million in October, approximately the same number as in October of 1974, but almost 30 percent fewer than the 3.9 million recorded last month.

Strikes in October were appreciably smaller than those in September, averaging 291 and 465 workers per strike, respectively. This is the smallest October average size recorded since 1963.

The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) rose in October to 12.8 days, slightly higher than the 12.7 days recorded in September and the longest October duration since 1971.

Five large strikes (each involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect in October, compared with 11 in September. These 5 strikes accounted for 28 percent of all strikers and 18 percent of all days idle in October.

(MORE)

Stoppages beginning in October

Following a three month decline the number of stoppages beginning in the month increased to 449 from 363 in September. Despite this increase, the October level remains below that of October 1974, when there were 513 new stoppages.

Approximately 141,000 workers participated in new strikes this October, compared with 154,000 in September and 146,000 in October 1974.

# # #

AREA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS FOR NOVEMBER

WASHINGTON -- Two major labor areas--Chattanooga, Tenn., and Charleston, W. Va--were removed in November from the list of areas with "substantial" (6% or more) unemployment. This reduced the number on the list to 132, the U.S. Department of Labor reported.

This is the second consecutive month that a reduction in the number occurred after a steady rise for 19 months through September when an all-time high of 135 (out of a possible 150) areas was listed. In November 1974, the number was 53.

The improvement in economic conditions in the Chattanooga area was due mainly to recent job increases in manufacturing--principally in textile mill products, chemicals, nonelectrical machinery, stone, clay and glass products, and food products, together with sizeable job gains in local government in nonmanufacturing.

In Charleston, recent significant employment increases in fabricated metals--together with smaller job gains in stone, clay and glass products, chemicals, mining, construction, and in transportation, communications and public utilities--were chiefly responsible for the improvement in the area's unemployment situation.

The unemployment rates in September for the Chattanooga and Charleston areas were 5.3 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively.

The November ratings are based on state employment security agencies' preliminary data on employment and unemployment for mid-September, taking into consideration preliminary October data.

"Substantial" unemployment means the area has a jobless rate of six percent or more, discounting seasonal factors, with the rate expected to continue for at least two more months.

Under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, firms located in areas classified on the "substantial" unemployment list may be eligible for first perference in bidding on certain federal procurement contracts, providing the firms in the area agree to hire 25 percent of the new hires each month from among the disadvantaged residents of the area.

# # #

Dear Consumer

Save on Stamps

By Virginia Knauer
Special Assistant to the President
and Director
Office of Consumer Affairs
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Although the price of stamps is going up, there are still ways to keep postage costs down when mailing cards and packages.

In talking with officials at the Postal Service, I learned of some money-saving mailing tips that you'll probably find worthwhile.

• When sending packages, use lightweight wrapping and packing materials —such as compressed tissue paper, cloth, expanded plastic foam or shredded paper—and a box that is slightly larger than its contents. An oversized box costs more to mail, and there is the chance that fragile items will move around inside and break.

• If the package contains books, send it at the low-cost book rate. These packages should be marked "special fourth-class rate, books."

• You can send packages to servicemen overseas by two inexpensive methods: SAM (Space Available Mail) or PAL (Parcel Air Lift). SAM sends packages by surface transportation to the East or West Coast and then flies them to their destination as space becomes available. PAL, on the other hand, sends packages by air all the way to their destination. The rates for both services are very inexpensive: SAM costs only the parcel-post rate while PAL charges the parcel-post rate plus an additional dollar. The weight limit on SAM packages is 15 pounds; on PAL, 30 pounds.

• Wherever you send the package, if you decide to insure it, only insure it for its real value. In the case of loss or damage, insurance is paid on the actual value of the contents, not the declared value. Also, it is a good idea to keep receipts showing the prices paid for the article sent in the package. This will help speed up the processing of an insurance claim if the package is lost or stolen or if the contents are broken.

• Whenever you send a package, place your address and the receiver's address inside and outside the package. If the package winds up in a dead-letter office, because the outside address is unreadable, postal authorities will open the package and then mail it if there is an address inside.

• With letters going abroad, you save money if you write them on lightweight, postage-paid "Aerogramme" stationery that folds to form its own envelope. This stationery is available at your local post office.

Send for the little-known facts of life.

We're the Consumer Information Center of the government, and we have a lot of the little-known facts of life.

Over 250 government publications just filled with useful facts about food, about health, about how to budget, about all kinds of things.

Facts that can help make your life more livable, maybe even a little happier.

Send for your free catalog of over 250 government publications.

free catalog

Send your name and address to:
Consumer Information Center
Pueblo, Colorado 81009

General Services Administration
Consumer Information Center

Week of December 8, 1975

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The U.S. Department of Labor, created in 1913, is a cabinet-level agency in the executive branch of the Federal government directed by the Secretary of Labor, who is appointed by the President.

# # #

The U.S. Department of Labor's aims include promoting and developing the welfare of wage earners and improving their opportunities for safe and profitable employment.

# # #

An assistant secretary of labor heads the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, whose main purpose is to give the unemployed opportunities for training and placement services and unemployment compensation through a federal-state system.

# # #

The Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides job development, counseling and placement services, and temporary income for workers under the unemployment insurance system, through a federal-state network of local employment security offices.

# # #

The Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor directs employment and training programs for welfare recipients, the disadvantaged and youths.